

(B) Any person who violates any provision of an order (including a cease and desist order previously issued under this paragraph) or regulation issued by the Secretary under this chapter, or who fails or refuses to pay, collect, or remit any assessment required under this chapter, may be assessed a civil penalty by the Secretary of not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000 for each such violation. Each violation shall be a separate offense. In addition to, or in lieu of, a civil penalty under this subparagraph, the Secretary may issue an order requiring such person to cease and desist from continuing such violation.

(C) No penalty shall be assessed, or cease and desist order issued, under this paragraph unless the affected person is given notice and opportunity for a hearing before the Secretary with respect to such violation.

(D) Any order of the Secretary under this paragraph assessing a penalty or imposing a cease and desist order shall be final and conclusive, unless the affected person files an appeal from the Secretary's order with the appropriate United States court of appeals.

(2)(A) Any person against whom a violation is found under paragraph (1) of this subsection may obtain review of such action in the United States court of appeals for the circuit in which such person resides or has his place of business, or in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, by filing a notice of appeal in such court within thirty days after the date of such order and by simultaneously sending a copy of such notice by certified mail to the Secretary.

(B) The Secretary shall promptly file in the court a certified copy of the record upon which such violation was found.

(C) The findings of the Secretary shall be set aside only if found to be unsupported by substantial evidence or not in accordance with law.

(3)(A) If any person fails to pay a civil penalty under this subsection after it has become final, the Secretary shall refer the matter to the Attorney General.

(B) The Attorney General shall institute appropriate action to recover the amount assessed under this subsection in a district court of the United States.

(C) If, within sixty days after such referral, the Attorney General fails to institute such appropriate action, the council to whose programs the assessment, order or regulation relates may institute an action in its own name.

(Pub. L. 99-659, title II, §217, Nov. 14, 1986, 100 Stat. 3730.)

§ 4017. Investigations

(a) Authority to make investigations

The Secretary may make such investigations as the Secretary determines necessary to—

- (1) carry out the Secretary's responsibilities under this chapter; and
- (2) determine whether any person has engaged in any act or practice which constitutes a violation of the provisions of this chapter.

(b) Oaths and affirmations

For the purpose of investigations under subsection (a) of this section, the Secretary may

administer oaths and affirmations, subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance, take evidence, and require the production of any books, papers, and documents which are relevant to the inquiry. The attendance of such witnesses and the production of any such records may be required from any place in the United States.

(c) Court orders

In case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpoena issued under this section by any person, the Secretary may invoke the aid of any court of the United States within the jurisdiction of which such investigation or proceeding is carried on, or where such person resides or has his business, to require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books, papers, and documents. Such court may issue an order requiring such person to appear before the Secretary to produce records or to give testimony relating to the matter under investigation.

(Pub. L. 99-659, title II, §218, Nov. 14, 1986, 100 Stat. 3731.)

CHAPTER 61—INTERJURISDICTIONAL FISHERIES

Sec.

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§ 4101. Congressional statement of purposes

The purposes of this chapter are—

(1) to promote and encourage State activities in support of the management of interjurisdictional fishery resources;

(2) to promote and encourage management of interjurisdictional fishery resources throughout their range; and

(3) to promote and encourage research in preparation for the implementation of the use of ecosystems and interspecies approaches to the conservation and management of interjurisdictional fishery resources throughout their range.

(Pub. L. 99-659, title III, §302, Nov. 14, 1986, 100 Stat. 3732; Pub. L. 107-372, title III, §302(b), Dec. 19, 2002, 116 Stat. 3095.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in text, was in the original “this title”, meaning title III of Pub. L. 99-659, Nov. 14, 1986, 100 Stat. 3731, which is classified principally to this chapter. For complete classification of title III to the Code, see Short Title note set out below and Tables.

AMENDMENTS

2002—Par. (3). Pub. L. 107-372 added par. (3).

EFFECTIVE DATE

Pub. L. 99-659, title III, §310, Nov. 14, 1986, 100 Stat. 3736, provided that: “This title [enacting this chapter and repealing chapter 10D (§779 et seq.) of this title] takes effect October 1, 1987.”

SHORT TITLE

Pub. L. 99-659, title III, §301, Nov. 14, 1986, 100 Stat. 3731, provided that: “This title [enacting this chapter

and repealing chapter 10D (§779 et seq.) of this title] may be cited as the ‘Interjurisdictional Fisheries Act of 1986’.”

§ 4102. Definitions

For the purposes of this chapter:

(1) The term “Federal fishery management plan” means a plan developed under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.).

(2) The term “fishery resource” means finfish, mollusks, crustaceans, and any other form of marine animal or plant life, other than marine mammals and birds.

(3) The term “interjurisdictional fishery resource” means—

(A) a fishery resource for which a fishery occurs in waters under the jurisdiction of one or more States and the exclusive economic zone established by Proclamation Numbered 5030, dated March 10, 1983;

(B) a fishery resource for which there exists an interstate fishery management plan; or

(C) a fishery resource which migrates between the waters under the jurisdiction of two or more States bordering on the Great Lakes.

For purposes of applying section 4104(a)(3) of this title during fiscal year 1987, a Federal fishery management plan or an interstate fishery management plan for the fishery resource need not be in existence, but a plan of either kind for that resource must be in the development process during that year.

(4) The term “interstate fishery management plan” means a plan for managing fisheries developed and adopted by an interstate commission.

(5) The term “interstate commission” means a commission or other administrative body established by an interstate compact.

(6) The term “interstate compact” means a compact that has been entered into by two or more States, established for the purposes of conserving and managing interjurisdictional fishery resources throughout their range, and consented to and approved by Congress.

(7) The term “project” means a program for research in support of the management of an interjurisdictional fishery resource or an interstate cooperative fishery management agreement.

(8) The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Commerce.

(9) The term “State” means any of the several States of the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, Guam, or the Northern Mariana Islands.

(10) The term “State agency” means any department, agency, commission, or official of a State authorized under the laws of the State to regulate commercial fisheries or enforce laws relating to commercial fisheries.

(Pub. L. 99-659, title III, §303, Nov. 14, 1986, 100 Stat. 3732; Pub. L. 104-208, div. A, title I, §101(a) [title II, §211(b)], Sept. 30, 1996, 110 Stat. 3009, 3009-41.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in text, was in the original “this title”, meaning title III of Pub. L. 99-659, Nov. 14, 1986, 100 Stat. 3731, which is classified principally to this chapter. For complete classification of title III to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 4101 of this title and Tables.

The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, referred to in par. (1), is Pub. L. 94-265, Apr. 13, 1976, 90 Stat. 331, as amended, which is classified principally to chapter 38 (§1801 et seq.) of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 1801 of this title and Tables.

Proclamation Numbered 5030, referred to in par. (3)(A), is set out under section 1453 of this title.

AMENDMENTS

1996—Par. (1). Pub. L. 104-208 substituted “Magnuson-Stevens Fishery” for “Magnuson Fishery”.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1996 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 104-208, div. A, title I, §101(a) [title II, §211(b)], Sept. 30, 1996, 110 Stat. 3009, 3009-41, provided that the amendment made by that section is effective 15 days after Oct. 11, 1996.

EFFECTIVE DATE

Section effective Oct. 1, 1987, see section 310 of Pub. L. 99-659, set out as a note under section 4101 of this title.

§ 4103. Apportionment

(a) Time when apportionments made

Funds appropriated under section 4107(a) of this title shall be apportioned by the Secretary among the States on October 1 of each fiscal year, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

(b) Apportionment formula

The amount of funds apportioned to each State shall be determined by the Secretary as the ratio which the equally weighted average of the volume and value of fishery resources harvested by domestic commercial fishermen and received within such State during the 3 most recent calendar years for which data satisfactory to the Secretary are available bears to the total equally weighted average of the volume and value of all fishery resources harvested by domestic commercial fishermen received within all of the States during those calendar years.

(c) Limitations

(1) No State may receive an apportionment under subsection (b) for either fiscal year 1987 or fiscal year 1988 which is less than one-half of one percent of the total amount of funds available for that fiscal year.

(2) For any fiscal year after fiscal year 1988, no State that, under the apportionment formula in subsection (b), has a ratio of one-third of one percent or higher may receive an apportionment for any fiscal year which is less than one percent of the total amount of funds available for that fiscal year.

(3) For any fiscal year after fiscal year 1988, no State may receive an apportionment under this section for any fiscal year if that State’s ratio under the apportionment formula in subsection (b) is less than one-third of one percent, unless the State—

(A) is signatory to an interstate fishery compact;